POULTRY PACKED FOR CITY TRADE

Producers Must Carefully Study and Cater to Peculiar Requirements of Market.

NEAT PACKAGE IS ESSENTIAL

Specialists of Department of Agriculture Give Directions for Killing, Dressing and Packing—Dry Picking Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry profits often depend largely on the marketing, and the producer should study demands to learn how, where, and when to dispose of his products to the best advantage. It often pays to dress the fowl at home for certain markets, the difference between the prices for live and dressed fowl making it worth while.

Attractive appearance is of much importance in selling poultry; therefore, the producer who plans to market his poultry dressed should study the details of killing, dressing and packing, in order to prepare the products in the best possible manner. Requirements for dressing and packing vary somewhat in different markets, and it will pay the producer to learn any special demands of the distributing point to which he intends shipping.

Killing, Dressing, and Packing.

The birds should be kept without feed from 18 to 24 hours before killing, unless they are to be drawn, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. In the latter case, they should have no feed for at least 10 hours before killing. When ready to kill, suspend the fowl by the legs and, using a knife, cut the vein at the back of the throat through the mouth. As soon as this vein is cut run the point of the knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain, which causes the bird to lose all sense of feeling. The fowl can be paralyzed also by a blow on the head, instead of piercing the brain.

In most markets dry-picked birds are preferred. Immediately after killing, while the bird is still bleeding, the picker removes the feathers, being careful not to tear the skin. If the picker waits until the bird is nearly

The Old-Fashioned Axe-and-Chopping-Block Method of Killing Poultry for Market Is Rapidly Being Abandoned for the More Scientific Process Described in the Accompanying Article.

cold, removing the feathers will be more difficult. As soon as picked, the fowls should be hung in a cool place until thoroughly cold. If the weather is warm and the fowls are to be packed in ice, they should be placed in a tank of ice water and left until all the animal heat has left the body.

When birds are scalded before removing the feathers, they are immersed in water slightly below the boiling point, as soon as they are through bleeding. The birds should be immersed three or four times and then picked clean, care being taken not to break the skin. Be careful not to overscald, as this will cause the outer surface of the skin to rub off. Then it is placed in cold water, where it should remain for 15 to 20 minutes. If the fowl is to be shipped dry it should be hung up until the skin becomes thoroughly dry.

Poultry which is to be sold direct to the consumer should be drawn before it is cooled. Poultry which is sold to the market should not be drawn, as it will keep better not drawn than if drawn. A slit large enough to admit the fingers is made from near the end of the keel bone toward the vent. Then cut carefully around the vent and pull out the intestines, leaving in all the other organs, unless the consumer's requirements are otherwise.

Should Be Packed Solidly.

When the birds have been thoroughly cooled, they are ready for packing. Packages for dressed poultry vary, but they should be neat and small enough to be easily handled. Line the inside of the boxes or barrels with clean, unprinted paper, and pack the birds solidly, so they will not shift in the package, but be careful not to bruise them. For delivery to retail customers, pasteboard boxes of sufficient size to hold one or two birds are very attractive. When poultry is to be packed in ice, barrels are generally used, packing them with alternate layers of ice.

Hard Task for Cows.

Making bricks without straw wasn't any harder task for the children of Israel than it is for cows to make good milk without plenty of pure drinking water.

Rich Feed for Horses.

Horses worked very hard require rich feed. As a rule, too, the richer the feed the easier it may be digested.

Prepare for Eggs.

Hatch early and get eggs next winter.

The use of a lime distributor is the most convenient method of applying lime. Some forms may be applied through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill.

Some of the things essential to keep clean are the cows, the stables, the surroundings, the utensils, the milker and the places where you keep the milk and the cream.

Wash Clothes Separately.

Wash silk and woolen clothes separately.

COWPEAS FIRST USED AS FOOD FOR HUMANS

Earliest Published Record in America Was in 1798.

Plant at Present Is Best Known and Extensively Grown Leguminous Crop in Southern States—Can Be Grown in North.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cowpea is undoubtedly a native of Central Africa. A wild plant differing little from the cultivated cowpea occurs throughout much of that continent. Hybrids of this wild plant and the cultivated cowpea are readily obtained. The cultivated cowpea consists of three main groups—the asparagus bean, the catjang, and the cowpea, each of which represents a group of varieties having much in common but connected through intermediate varieties. The cowpea is the most important of the three groups.

The large number and great diversity of cultivated varieties throughout Africa and over the southern half of

A Good Stand of Cowpeas.

Asia and the adjacent islands as well as the Mediterranean region of Europe indicate that the cowpea is of ancient cultivation for human food. It was early introduced in the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and was grown in North Carolina in 1714, probably coming from the West Indies. Its culture in Virginia was reported about 1775 and no doubt was quite general in the United States early in the Nineteenth century.

Without doubt, the cowpea is the Phaseolus mentioned by the old Roman writers. In Italy the Blackeye cowpea is still called by the same name as the kidney bean, namely, "fagiolo," which is the Italian equivalent of Phaseolus. In East Africa both the wild and cultivated cowpeas are called "kunde," while in India, where the catjang is more extensively cultivated, the name "lubia," with many others, is used. In America the cowpea was first known as "calli-vance" and later as "Indian pea," "southern pea," "southern field pea," and "cornfield pea." The first published record of the name cowpea was in 1798 and applied apparently to a single variety.

The cowpea at present is the best known and most extensively grown leguminous crop in the Southern states, but it can be grown profitably much farther north. Although it succeeds under a greater diversity of climatic, soil, and cultural conditions than most other legumes, the best results are obtained in forage, soil improvement, and seed production by a thorough understanding of the requirements and the best varieties of the crop.

ICE-HARVEST TIME AT HAND

Farmer Should Lay in Ample Supply for Cooling Milk and for Household Uses in Summer.

Farmers who have not already done so, should prepare to lay by a store of ice now for cooling milk and for household use next summer. In places where nature provides a sufficiently low temperature, the cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected. Ordinarily, it is safe to harvest 2 tons of ice for each cow in the herd. This will allow for melting and leave enough for family needs. Where cream only is sold, about one-third of that quantity of ice will be needed.

Two farmers' bulletins, No. 623, Ice Houses and the Use of Ice on the Farm, and No. 1078, Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm, may be had by applying to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

ADDS BEAUTY TO FARM HOME

Shrubs Hide Foundation Lines of Buildings and Screen Many Unsightly Bare Objects.

Suitable plantings are necessary to unite the parts of a farmstead into a pleasing, homelike whole. Trees are used for windbreaks, as frames for the buildings or a background for them, and to give shade. Shrubs are needed in abundance to hide partially the foundation lines of buildings, support their corners, give reasons for turns in drives or walks, and to screen unsightly objects. Native trees and shrubs and those known by trial to thrive in the locality are the best to use.

In Bank or on Farm.

Cows, horses, hogs and fowls are wealth. Money in bank is wealth. What is the difference whether you have a well-stocked farm or a well-rounded bank account?

Essential for Eggs.

In order to lay, hens must have animal food, scub as meat scraps, tankage or milk.

Farmer Is Exceptional.

The farmer is the only man who can live at home and succeed at it.

Laying hens should be provided with an abundance of ground oyster shell and grit, which should be kept before the fowls all the time in self-feeding hoppers.

For each 100 pounds of digestible nutrients consumed, the dairy cow yields about six times as much edible solids in her milk as the beef steer or mutton sheep in its carcass.

Remove Stains on Marble.

Benzine will remove stains on marble.

IN LATEST WRAPS

Picturesque Garments for Afternoon and Evening.

Vogue for Dance-Teas and Restaurant Parties Creates Demand for Attractive Apparel.

Picturesque wraps—for afternoon as well as evening—are immensely popular this year. The ever increasing vogue of dance-teas and restaurant parties may be answerable for this. Certain it is that the fashions of the present hour are extremely decorative—and becoming.

Some of the latest designs for evening wraps are so intricate that ordinary women feel a little afraid of them, but much of the elaboration is centered in the design itself—and in the linings chosen, for it is truly the day of linings.

Several different materials may be mingled in these mantles—those intended for afternoon wear as well as evening cloaks. This is a specially practical fashion. Old garments, made of good materials, may be taken to pieces, freshened up and then combined. In this way very rich and beautiful effects may be obtained without a great outlay of money.

Take for example an exquisite evening wrap recently launched at Monte Carlo by Cecil Sorel. It was long, almost ankle-length, and it was made of several different materials—black chantilly lace, silver tissue and rust red satin—the latter used for the lining.

In addition to all this there was a shoulder cape, attached to the mantle all round the border, of seal musquash, and this cape was cut in vandykes. It seemed as though the lower part of the cape depended from a long shoulder yoke, but in reality the cape had been a separate garment. There

Wrap With Detachable Cape.

were two flounces of black chantilly, each flounce bordered with a narrow band of seal musquash, and there was a high Medici collar of the same fur.

Leather Decorations.

Disks of black patent leather applied with royal blue silk on a black crepe de chine dress are a striking trimming.

FUR FOR THE SPRING COAT

Fashion experts are evidently expecting a cold spring, for the fashions they have designed for that season have fur trimmings. This coat, trimmed with marmot, is worn over a dress of black and gray stripes.

TO REJUVENATE VELVET HATS

Headgear May Be Remodeled by Buttonholing Edges Over and Over With Worsted.

If your velvet or felt hat shows signs of wear on the edge of the brim, it may be rejuvenated as well as trimmed by buttonholing the edge, over and over, with contrasting or self-colored worsted. The stitches may be close together or far apart, and be shallow or deep according to the damage to be covered and the effect to be gained. A dot from a colored pencil is a good way to indicate the distance between stitches, the needle pricking through the hat brim in each dot. By taking stitches of gradual length, outlining points or scallops, irregular edges are easily worked. Each stitch may be finished with a bead and a fancy headed pin to correspond used for a hat trimming. By means of this fancy stitchery, novel color effects may be introduced into a hat, as henna may be used on black or brown; gray Angora wool on blue and white or any color. Use a large-eyed needle which will pierce a sufficiently large hole to carry the coarse wool.

Pretty Trunk Cover.

Take cheesecloth the size of your trunk top and place on top of cheesecloth one layer of cotton. Then use cretonne for top. Baste around edge and knot the same as you would a comforter with baby ribbon. Make a ruffle of cretonne and sew around top piece. Place this over top of trunk, and with pieces left make a round or oblong cushion and place on top of trunk. Cretonne and plain chambray may be used to make over if one wishes. Use cretonne to match color scheme in your bedroom.

Use of Tints and Colors

Best Judgment Should Be Used in Selecting Shades That Suit the Complexion.

A girl with delicate coloring and transparent skin should choose tints, rather than colors, lest she detract from the delicacy of nature's endowments, whereas the girl with the clear olive skin and sunkissed complexion can wear the vivid and intense colors that challenge her own.

Yellows, ochre and greens call for a very clear skin, whereas reds and its derivatives lend a glow that is flattering as do also the warmer shades of purple.

The eternal blue and green color scheme for the red-haired girl has at last given way to a range of colors in perfect harmony with or by contrast, running the gamut from a pale and faint pink to brilliant orange—which well offset the rare coloring of hair, which the minority of us, alas, are favored with.

As ever and ever in matters of taste and dress let us watch what the Parisienne does and what results she achieves with her enviable gift of savoir-faire in this field. Would she wear an unbecoming color? Not she. Yet she will, at times, flaunt a color perhaps unsuitable to her general style, yet so daringly will she wear this, so utterly regardless of consequences, that her very indifference becomes audaciousness and creates what is known as the bizarre. But unless this is done with super skill, it creates a vulgar, unpleasing impression and makes of the would-be-daring one an object of ridicule. This, needless to say, is well to avoid, for the truly well-dressed person is the one who does not challenge attention, but holds it nevertheless.

Panels, Panels, Panels!

Panels at the sides are also being used. This fad is especially noted in black and white costumes. One house is showing an importation of wide wale white serge or twill banded and paneled in black satin. Small pearl buttons outline the bandings and hip panels. Panels, by the way, are very chic when used as overtunics. One shop is showing a street gown of midnight blue serge and black satin. The satin is used as a rather clinging underslip and the serge is the tunic. It is about knee length and is cut into deep points of uneven length. Some of the points are edged with tiny silk tassels that flop about most piquantly.

New Knitted Dresses.

Knitted dresses are considered ideal to wear under motor coats. They are made in many interesting color combinations. Pleats are knitted right into the skirt, making them wear well. Brown is used for one pretty model. It has collar and cuffs of biege-colored angora. A cord of biege color drawn through at the normal waistline ends in tassels.

Long-Waisted Dresses.

Long-waisted dresses are still considered very smart.

The Four-Season Hat Idea

According to Plan, Women Are to Be Educated in Wearing Headgear Suitable to the Time.

The seasons in hats have done more than overlap, as a matter of fact. They have been so juggled that women have found themselves wearing straw, flower trimmed hats in January and fur trimmed and heavy velvet chapeaux during the sweltering days of midsummer.

According to plan, women will be gradually educated to the four-season idea, wearing dainty hats that are suggestive of spring during the brief but delightful period; flower trimmed, filmy hats during the summer months and as the cooler weather comes on they will gradually change the character of their headgear so that fur and fur trimmed hats will actually be seen only when fur wraps and fur trimmed suits and coats are comfortable and becoming.

The hat entirely of fur is a favorite again this winter, but the fabric and fur combination, or the fabric hat with a mere touch of fur in its trimming is made popular.

Artistic Rugs From Scraps.

Very pretty, really artistic rugs can be made from odds and ends out of material that would perhaps go into the rag bag or furnace, says Thrift. The braided rugs are the easier to make. Stocking tops, knit underwear dyed, cloth, cut not too coarse, or old neckties—made in strips like carpet rags—braided, then sewed into round or oblong rugs or they may be crocheted, with a large wooden needle make excellent rugs.

Spring Dresses for Kiddies.

Some good-looking spring dresses for little girls of two to six or seven years are of black taffeta embroidered in heavy colored wool in simple designs.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 20

THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 25:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Watch therefore; for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh.—Matt. 25:13.

REFERENCE MATERIAL — Matt. 7:24-27; 24:1-51; Eph. 6:10-20; I Tim. 6:17-19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Being Ready.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Being Ready.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Prepared for Emergencies.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Watchfulness.

This lesson is a part of the well known Olivet discourse, giving a prophetic view of the course of time from its utterance, just before the crucifixion to the second advent of Christ. The order of events in that time are, roughly speaking, as follows:

1. The moral condition of the world during Christ's absence (24:1-14). This is the period covered by the parable of chapter 13.

2. The appearance of the Antichrist (24:15-26).

3. The great advent (24:27-31), in which there will be mighty convulsions of nature, the mourning of the earth's tribes, and the gathering of the elect.

4. Warnings to God's people in view of the great advent (24:32-51), the time of advent unknown and unexpected.

5. Instructions to saints in view of the unexpectedness of His coming (25:1-30).

6. The judgment of the nations (25:31-46).

The present lesson is one of the two parables designed for the instruction of the saints in view of the coming of the Christ. It has a continuous application in the present time (I Thess. 4:16-18; Titus 2:11-13).

I. The Foolish Virgins Took Lamps But No Oil With Them. (v. 3).

1. Lamps signify Christian profession (Matt. 5:16), and oil, the Holy Spirit (Zech. 4). Having the lamps and no oil shows that they were professors of religion without possessing its reality. As soon as a man is regenerated the Holy Spirit takes up His abode with Him. The proof that one is a child of God is that he has the Holy Spirit dwelling within him. "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His." (Rom. 8:9). The foolish virgins may have been of good moral character, but they were unregenerated.

2. The wise virgins possessed both lamps and oil (v. 4). They made a profession and backed it with a real life of righteousness. These are the true believers. Both the wise and the foolish virgins slumbered and slept. Their eyes had grown heavy and they fell under the spell of sleep (v. 5). This shows that as the Christian age lengthened the real and professing church would cease looking for the coming of the Lord. It is unspeakably sad that so many even of God's saints, wise virgins, should give up the expectancy of the return of the Lord.

II. The Coming Bridegroom (vv. 6-12).

1. The midnight cry (v. 6). In the midst of the night when all were asleep the cry was made, "Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him." How sad it is that the church has lost her hope, is not waking and watching for the return of her Lord!

2. Activity of the virgins (v. 7). They all arose and trimmed their lamps. There will be great activity when the Lord comes, on the part of both the real Christians and those who only make a profession. The professing Christians will then realize that they lack that which is essential to entrance to the marriage feast.

3. The foolish request the wise to share their oil (vv. 8, 9). The revelation of Christ will make manifest the genuineness of our religion and expose the folly of mere profession. When the Lord comes it will be too late to mend one's ways.

4. The wise enter to the marriage (v. 10). While the foolish were seeking to amend their ways trying to buy oil, the bridegroom came and those who were ready were admitted to the marriage.

5. The pitiful position of the foolish (v. 11). They begged the Lord to open the door that they might enter to the marriage feast. No one can open that door but the Lord.

6. The awful judgment (v. 12). The Lord declares "I know you not." Those who put off the personal contact with Jesus until that day shall be shut out from the presence of Christ.

III. The Solemn Obligation (v. 13). "Watch, for ye know not the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh." Let these two facts be impressed upon the minds of everyone:

1. One's entering with Christ into the marriage depends not upon having entered the Christian race, but continuing therein. It is not enough that we can refer to the lighting of our lamps; if oil and light be wanting when Christ comes there will be no admittance to the heavenly banquet.

2. Borrowed religion will not avail at that day. It is good to have godly companions and associates, but they cannot supply us with grace. Association with the most eminent of God's saints will not secure for us acceptance that day. There must be a personal contact with the Lord Jesus Christ through faith in His blood.

Evil Spreads.

There is no sort of wrong deed of which a man can bear the punishment alone; you can't isolate yourself, and say that the evil which is in you shall not spread. Men's lives are as thoroughly blended with each other as the air they breathe; evil spreads as necessarily as disease. Every sin causes suffering to others besides those who commit it.—George Eliot.

No One Absolute.

God has made no one absolute. The rich depend on the poor, as well as the poor on the rich. The world is but a magnificent building, all the stones are gradually cemented together. No one subsists by himself alone.—Feltham.

Must Deal With Sin.

We may forget or ignore Him, or keep our minds from dwelling on the thought of Him; we cannot be entering into peace with Him while sin is kept undealt with, cherished in our hearts.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, —; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.83; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.73; February, $1.73; March, $1.73¾; May, $1.77½ nominal.

Corn—Contract, spot, 77c; February delivery, 77; March, 77.

Cob Corn is quotable at $3.75@3.85 per barrel, for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47½c; No. 3 white, 46@46½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.63; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Standard timothy, $26@26.50; No. 2 timothy, $25@25.50; No. 3 timothy, $20@23; No. 1 light clover mixed, $24@24.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $23@23.50; No. 2 clover, mixed, $19@22; No. 1 clover, $25@26; No. 2 clover, $19@22; sample hay, $15@20.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 48@49c; do, firsts, 47@48; Western prints, ½ pound, extras, 50@51; do, firsts, 48@49; do, 1 pound, extras, 50@51; do, firsts, 48@49; nearby creamery, extras, 45@46; do, firsts, 43@44; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 28@30; do, firsts, 25@26; store-packed, firsts, 20; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, nearby, firsts, loss off, 38@39c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 38@39; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 38@39; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 37@38; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 36@37.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, large, per pound, 37@38; do, under 2 pounds, per pound, 39@40; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per pound, 32@33; do, white pekins, young, per pound, 36@37; turkeys, choice, hens, per pound, 53; do, young gobblers, per pound, 50; geese, Maryland and Virginia, fat, heavy, per pound, 28@30; do, Southern and Western, per pound, 23@25; pigeons, old, per pair, 40@45; do, young, per pair, 40@45.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.50@1.65; do, per 150-pound sack, $1.90@2; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1@1.15; sweets, yellow, No. 1, per pound, kiln-dried, $4@4.50; do yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $3@3.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $3.50@4; do, native, per hamper, $1@1.50; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 hard, $1.88, c. i. f. track, New York; No. 2 mixed durum, $1.81, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—Spot barely steady; No. 2 yellow, 83¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 83¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot easy; No. 1 white, 55c, nominal.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; creamery, extras (92 score), 43; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 39@42; packing stocks, current make, No. 2, 21.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36c; fresh gathered, firsts, 34@35; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 36@42; browns, extras, 38@39; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 35@37.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, special, 26@29c; do, average run, 24@25½; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 23½@25; do, average run, 22@23½.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.83@1.83; do, garlicky, $1.74@1.79.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 77@78c; do, No. 4, 75@76.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53@53¼c; No. 3 white, 52@52½; No. 4 white, 49½@50.

Butter—Nearby prints, fancy, 54@56c; Western creamery, extra, 49.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 43½c; do, current receipts, 38; Western, extra, firsts, 38; do, firsts, 37@39; fancy selected, packed, 48@49.

LIVE STOCK

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Heavies, $9@9.25; heavy Yorkers, light, do and pigs, $7.40@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $5.50; top lambs, $10.

Calves—Top, $14.50.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk, $7.50@8.75; better grades butcher stock, steady; others weak to 25c lower; bulk butcher cows and heifers, $5@6.25; bulk canners and cutters, $3@4; beef and bologna bulls, $4.75@5.50; calves steady; bulk vealers, $10 all; stockers and feeders, steady.

Sheep—Bulk, $8.50@9.50; top ewes, $5; bulk, $3.75@4.50; choice 89-pound yearlings, $7.25; bulk, $5.75@6.50; two double-deckers, good feeding lambs, $7.60.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Bulk, $6.75@8; she stock mostly steady; few sales strong; prime 1,269-pounds cows $6; good heifers, $6.50; canners and bulls steady; good canners, $3; calves steady to 50c higher; bulk good and choice vealers, $10@10.50; extreme top, $11; stockers and feeders steady to strong; 1,050-pound feeders, $7.85.

Hogs—Top, $9.40; bulk, $8.15@9.30; pigs steady to 15c lower.

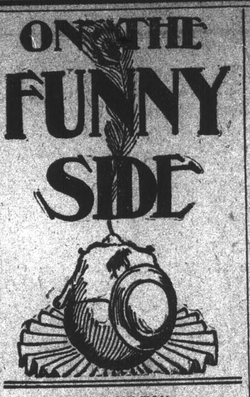
Cats and Dogs at Peace.

There is one place near Philadelphia where cats and dogs dwell together in peace. It is a cemetery devoted to deceased pets. It is at Francisville and contains many handsome tombstones.

Dangerous.

"Children," said teacher, "can any of you tell me what is the most dangerous part of an automobile?" Up went a hand, and Tommy (who walks to school) responded shortly: "Yes'm, I can. It's the driver."—Insurance.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE



LIKE MILTON.

"I'm afraid," said the let-him-down-easy editor, "that I do not see my way to printing your poetry in my periodical. You see, it's not quite the style of thing we want, though it is undoubtedly remarkable. Do you know, young man, that there are some points about your writings that resemble Milton."

"Do you think so?" cried the delighted poet. "What are they?"

"Your stops," replied the editor. "Indeed, you employ almost the same punctuation marks!"—London Tit-Bits.

Logical Support.

"So if he runs for office he will have the support of all the fraternal orders?"

"Yes, because he is the lodge-ical candidate."

Going Up.

"Jenkins is getting to be something of a social climber!"

"Yes, why Jenkins would even try to make his way up an icy stare!"—Cartoons Magazine.

ONE WAY TO DO IT

"I don't see how you can afford to run an automobile."

"Easy enough. We've quit eating meat."

Nothing Like Style.

She'll take a car to ride a block
If her dress is not in style;
But let her don the latest frock
And she'll foot it many a mile.

No Deception.

"The salesman I bought these goods from deceived me when he told me the colors were fast."

"He told you the truth. I can see for myself how they ran."

Natural Method.

"I understand you got your handsome clock on the installment plan."

"Why not? Isn't it the most natural thing in the world to buy a clock on tick?"

Contrary Fate.

"Did the plan work to give the leading woman a hand on all her lines?"

"No; it got out such a scheme was on foot."

Adding to the Costs.

"How is it I have such big telegraph bills?"

"You told me, sir, to use dispatch in that correspondence, so I wired all the letters."

HE MUST HAVE BEEN THE LIMIT

"Where have you been?"

"On a pleasure trip."

"Where?"

"Through the divorce courts."

The Time to Get 'Em.

Riches have wings,
And take to flight;
I'd like to catch 'em
When they light.

The Reason.

"He impressed me as such a mechanical sort of man."

"Perhaps that impression is due to the fact that in business he is such a screw and in society such a bore."

A Strategic Move.

"I understand that your wife is doing her own cooking."

"You are mistaken."

"Dobson told me she was."

"Oh, that was just for a little while. Dobson was paying us a visit and I guess she thought he had stayed long enough."—Boston Transcript.

The Answer.

"He asked a lot of questions about the house. He wanted to know in the first place if it was rat-proof."

"Did he get a cat-egorical reply?"

What of It?

"Mrs. Gadder is always on the go."

"What of it?"

"But Mr. Gadder likes to stay at home."

"Umph! If you were to make that remark to Mrs. Gadder she'd make the same reply I did."

When in Stains My Lady Goes.

Canadian Paper—The bride's mother was handsomely attired in heliotrope stain.

What is this, a reversion to the Indian style of dressing?

A Hard Spot.

"I don't see why your garage men can't be cheerful and pleasant when folks come into your place to do business with you," said the automobile owner.

"Mister," replied the garage employee, "I guess you never worked in a garage."

The Reason.

"Why did James pick Henry up so?"

"Possibly because Henry persisted in dropping a remark."

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